

Durbin's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The route will be altered with great care, and the following is the new arrangement for the winter season, commencing on the 1st of October, 1864.

For St. Paul, from Chicago, via St. Louis, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, on the 1st of October, 1864.

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For St. Paul, from Chicago, via St. Louis, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, on the 1st of October, 1864.

FOR THE CARS.

Our omnibuses will run to and from the principal hotels and docks in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be carried for as low as the lowest rates on the American, International and Montreal routes.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

GROCERIES.

GUTENPUTNAM'S

FRESH CANNED

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, APPLES, PINEAPPLES, TOMATOES, CUCUMBERS, EGGS, BUTTER, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SPICES, AND ALL OTHERS.

NEW DRIED

BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, APPLES, PINEAPPLES, TOMATOES, CUCUMBERS, EGGS, BUTTER, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SPICES, AND ALL OTHERS.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

S. K. PUTNAM.

CIDER

100 bushels, pure juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES

25 bushels, fresh and ripe, at PUTNAM'S.

APPLES.

400 bushels, Winter, at PUTNAM'S.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY.

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK.

AND

Cream Pale Ale,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

FOR SALE BY

WM. CONSTANS.

NEW BOOKS.

McClellan's Reports, bound, price \$2.50.

Constitution and Comment, by the Country Patriot.

The Campaigner, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Washington, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

History of the United States, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Life of George Washington, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Life of Abraham Lincoln, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Life of Benjamin Franklin, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Life of Thomas Jefferson, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Life of James Madison, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Life of James Monroe, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

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Life of Andrew Jackson, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Life of Martin Van Buren, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Life of William Henry Harrison, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

Life of John Tyler, by John P. Hale, \$1.50.

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WINE AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,

OLD QUEEN'S PORT WINE,

OLD MADEIRA WINE,

FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,

JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,

CHAMPAGNE WINES,

SPARKLING CATAWBA,

And all other articles in our line of business

J. WATSON WEBB, JR.,

SUCCESSOR TO WALTER W. WEBB,

my 1st

WINE AND LIQUORS

FOR

Medicinal and Private Use.

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY,

PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY,

FINE SCOTCH WHISKY,

PALE SHERRY WINE,

PURE RYE PORT WINE,

OLD BURGUNDY PORT WINE,

WOLF'S SCHEIDT CHAMPAGNE,

OLD JAMAICA RUM,

MUMFORD'S CHAMPAGNE,

CURACAO.

FOR SALE BY

J. J. BEAUMONT,

my 1st

Wheeler & Wilson's

HIGHEST PREMIUM

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CASE

SHIRT AXES. Also 30 dozen Red River

axes, also 30 dozen assorted Black Axes, first

quality, at

J. C. H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, MAY 27, 1864.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

They See no Signs of Grant's

Falling Back.

The Richmond Sentinel says the enemy's

cavalry are making a raid on Dan-

ville. Gen. E. B. Stuart died on Fri-

day night. He was shot in the left side,

the ball passing through his body.

The Richmond Enquirer Extra of Sat-

urday—2 p. m., dated:

Gen. Grant, May 12, 1864. This

morning at daylight the enemy having

made heavy losses in front of Johnson's

division, made a most vigorous assault on

Johnson's line.

For a while our line of battle was

broken, and the enemy pressed over our

irregularities, gaining possession of several

pieces of artillery and capturing a

number of prisoners. Our forces, how-

ever, were quickly sent to the relief of

those thus engaged, and the enemy was

driven back.

About 10 o'clock this morning the ene-

my made another vigorous and repeated as-

sault upon Field's division, but were

driven back with great slaughter. The ene-

my's loss was estimated at 1,000 men.

At two o'clock p. m. the enemy were

making a most desperate assault on Ew-

ell's front, but all accounts concur that

we were driving them back, and punish-

ing them with great slaughter. The ene-

my's loss was estimated at 1,000 men.

The battle extended along the

whole line, and has been fought by the

Yankees with no more bravery than any

other fought on Virginia soil.

Among our casualties are Brig. Gen.

Perce, killed; Walker, killed; Stone-

wall, killed; wounded in arm; Brig. Gen.

McGowan, reported wounded; Gen. Ed.

Johnson and G. H. Stuart, missing

and supposed to have been captured.

A special dispatch in the same paper,

dated Sunday, May 27, says: "The ene-

my's loss was estimated at 1,000 men."

It is said the enemy yesterday certainly

battled some of our men in the breast-

works.

The enemy are still in our front,

strongly fortified, and show no signs of

falling back.

Col. Baker and Lieut. Col. Felton, of

the 16th Mississippi, Col. Harding of the

19th Mississippi, and Lieut. Col. Numer,

are among the killed.

The Sentinel furnishes the following

particulars of Grant's raid on the Rich-

mond and Danville Railroad:

"How far they design to extend their

explorations it is permitted to do so we

do not know. Some suppose they con-

templated a raid on the railroad at Dan-

ville, if they see any prospect of success.

Col. H. C. Paine, of Kansas notori-

ously was among the killed in Sheridan's

fight with Stuart.

The Sentinel, of Saturday, says: Yester-

day afternoon the discharges were

very rapid for several hours in the gen-

eral direction of Drury's Bluff, indicat-

ing a severe engagement in that quar-

ter. Observations from several points

showed that the line of artillery extend-

ed from the James, below Drury's Bluff,

to a point several miles inland.

After commencing an uncertain

amount of injury to the road and other

property at Coalfield, the Yankees left

in the direction of the bridge by which

the Danville road crosses the Appom-

ox, which, it is supposed, they proceeded

to destroy.

The reports were heaviest further from

the river. We presume a battle was

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall make

no law recognizing the right of property

in man.

The Delta of the 12th inst. says: "We

consider nothing could strike more

death to the cause of secession than

such a course taken by a powerful slave

State."

THE CITY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the largely increased and constantly increasing expense of publishing our papers, we have been obliged to, and shall hereafter charge for publishing all calls for Political or Public Meetings, Society Notices, Religious Announcements, Obituaries and Marriage Notices, at the following rates:

Obituary Notices (single announcements of death only) 50 cents each. All other notices (when not exceeding five lines) 50 cents each; for each additional line, 25 cents. For the first insertion, 50 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. These reasonable charges will be paid by the advertiser at the time of publication, and will be paid by the advertiser at the time of publication, and will be paid by the advertiser at the time of publication.

PRINTING CO.
PIONEER PRINTING CO.

May 14th, 1864.

FUGAS—A PROVOST GUARDIAN.

STABBED BY A DESPERADO.—Quite a fracas occurred yesterday morning between a couple of rebel deserters who came up on the Northern Belle, and the Provost Guard and other officers. The Johnny Rebs were two desperate and tough fellows, who were being dispatched from headquarters in this city to Fort Snelling.

They were placed aboard the ambulance wagon at the International stable, when one of them, a huge double-fisted cuss, for some fancied cause, struck the driver, and knocking him out of the wagon, jumped down and continued the assault. The Provost Guard, who were there were four, all armed, did not interfere, but the stable guard, private Ludenheimer, attempted to assist the driver, when he was stabbed by the other rebel, whose name is Topping.

Capt. Sprague happened to come along at this juncture, and on being informed of the stabbing, arrested the rebel. He resisted furiously, and although Capt. Sprague and Lieut. Blakely—who went to his assistance—struck him powerful blows, it was not until Chief Cleveland, who just arrived, gave him a settler, that he was overpowered. He was lodged in the calaboose, and will be tried this morning.

Up to this time it was supposed that this prisoner had stabbed Ludenheimer. When it was ascertained that Topping had committed that act, he was pursued to Ft. Snelling and brought back, and is now confined at the Provost Guard headquarters. Ludenheimer was not much injured, but had a narrow escape.

IMPORTANT CURRENCY MOVEMENT.—Proceedings of a meeting of the Bankers of Minnesota at the International Hotel, St. Paul, Saturday, May 14, 1864. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Judge S. G. Knick of Hastings, Chairman, and Thomas F. Bennett of Winona, Secretary.

The following banks were reported: First National Bank of St. Paul, Bank of Minnesota, Bank of Hastings, Thorpe's Bank, People's Bank, St. Peter, Marine Bank, St. Paul, Bank of Stillwater, Bank of Southern Minnesota, Winona, Winona County Bank, the Robt. L. State Bank of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minneapolis Bank, Bank of Red Wing.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and expressed the opinion that the interests of the people of Minnesota, as well as of the Banks, would be promoted by discouraging the circulation of foreign currency within the State, and after a lengthy and full discussion of the subject, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Banks of the State of Minnesota represented in this Convention, regarding the use of the currency in circulation, shall be made equivalent in value with the lawful money of the United States, agree that on and after July 1st, 1864, they will receive and pay out as bankable funds, only Treasury Notes, National Currency, and the lawful money of the United States within the State.

THOMAS F. BENNETT, Secy.
State papers will confer a favor by copying the above.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Primary elections of the Democratic Party, to choose delegates to the Democratic Convention, were very lively attended yesterday. In one or two wards it almost went by default, but some sort of a ticket was made up. The following is the result:

FIRST WARD.—Parker Paine, Edward Wall, C. A. Morgan, A. Armstrong, H. Wedelstet.

SECOND WARD.—James King, Paul Faber, Michael Trowley, John Bell, John O'Connell.

THIRD WARD.—Anton Thome, Tom Granger, Nicholas Gross, Wm. S. Combs and D. Hamley.

FOURTH WARD.—H. M. Dodge, R. A. Smith, Mike Harris, Wm. Van Ham, and Col. Robertson.

FIFTH WARD.—W. H. Grant, J. H. Matthews, S. E. Eaton, John A. Peckham, J. H. Gradi.

The Convention will assemble to-day at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Courthouse.

THE SANITARY FAIR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

We need not urge our citizens to purchase tickets for the Hoffman Concert to-night in aid of the soldiers' Sanitary Commission. They know the noble object of the enterprise, and will undoubtedly patronize it as liberally as it deserves. Do not let it fail, but give a rousing benefit for the Ladies' Branch.

Reserved seats will not be obtainable after 10 o'clock this morning, but all tickets sold after that hour will be by canvassers.

THE PRIZE CONTEST.—The Glass Blowers had a crowded house last night, on the occasion of the opening of the communitrons on the glass engine Monitor. The prize was awarded to Oils, of the Pioneer, on the following communitrons:

Why are so many of our so-called Generals like the Glass Engine?

A.—Because they are made by blowing—go by gas—and can under a heavy fire.

In the afternoon the scholars of the Public Schools to the number of 400, visited the Glass Blowers, and were highly pleased.

The proceedings of the Irish Immigration Society are in hand, but are crowded out of this issue.

RIVER NEWS.

To Steamboat Men.—We have our BERTH, AND WILL HAVE AT ALL TIMES 25 HANS, ROBINSONS, FRANKLIN BOOKS, CASE, DICK, PORTAGE, RECEIVING AND DISPATCHING BOOKS.

PORT OF SAINT PAUL.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES FOR 24 HOURS ENDING 10 O'CLOCK P. M. LAST NIGHT.

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Ariel—Carver.

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This water is falling steadily, but at a moderate rate. Large boats are talking of hauling off after this week.

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The Ariel had quite a trip down as follows:

Barbank & Co., 1 box h goods; J. Frost, 2145 wheat; Henry Morin, 2145 eggs; D. Loebe, 100 lbs; Borep & Champlin 394 lbs wheat.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

(By Telegraph.)
New York Money Market.
New York, May 20-6 P. M.
Money easy at 5 1/2 per cent—mostly at 5 1/4. Steady lower, at 5 1/2 for current.

Gold a little firmer, opening at 155 1/2, declining to 155, and closing at 155 1/2.

Government bonds, 4 1/2 per cent, 104 1/2; 5 per cent, 105 1/2; 6 per cent, 106 1/2.

Stocks steady but dull.

COMMERCIAL.

(By Telegraph.)
New York Market.
New York, May 20-6 P. M.
Flour—St. Louis and western lower and close 4 1/2; lower, with no buyers at the outside.

Wheat—Wheat 1 1/2 lower. Corn very scarce and firm. Oats dull and drooping, at 35 1/2; 36 1/2; 37 1/2.

Pork firm.

Chicago Market.
Chicago, May 17.
The Second Board at the Sherman House was well attended, but the leading market were generally quiet, with no business transacted.

There was a small amount of business transacted, but no business transacted.

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Wheat—Wheat 1 1/2 lower. Corn very scarce and firm. Oats dull and drooping, at 35 1/2; 36 1/2; 37 1/2.

Pork firm.

Chicago Market.
Chicago, May 17.
The Second Board at the Sherman House was well attended, but the leading market were generally quiet, with no business transacted.

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HIVER NEWS.

To Steamboat Men.—We have our BERTH, AND WILL HAVE AT ALL TIMES 25 HANS, ROBINSONS, FRANKLIN BOOKS, CASE, DICK, PORTAGE, RECEIVING AND DISPATCHING BOOKS.

PORT OF SAINT PAUL.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES FOR 2

TO ADVERTISERS.

As this paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation, double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

As two or three copies of our paper, sent by mail, will be sent to any advertiser, and will be sent to any advertiser, and will be sent to any advertiser.

MR. DONNELLY'S SECRET CIRCULAR.

The Pioneer published on Friday, a letter from somebody in the office containing the following paragraph:

"The amended treaty with the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, has been ratified, and the estimates for removing them to their new reservations, and substituting them for six months, sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation for the purpose. It has, however, been attacked by Mr. Donnelly in a secret circular addressed to the members of the House, and various other functionaries here, and calculated to defeat the measure by claiming that the estimates were fraudulent."

All which stories about the Pioneer correspondent knows about it. The treaty attacked by Mr. Donnelly's secret circular was not the Treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina Indians which was made by Senator Ramsey in October 1855, but a treaty with the Mississippi Chippewas made at Washington in March, 1863. The two treaties are entirely distinct and relate to entirely different bands of Indians, the estimates referred to having been made entirely under the treaty last named.

As the secret circular above referred to, has been very generally disseminated throughout the State, and has been heretofore published in several newspapers, we need not repeat it here, but fairness demands a brief analysis of the same, and as it seems to us, inconsiderate and untrue, we deem it our duty to set it to rest.

We have not at present sufficient data to enable us to form a definite opinion, whether the criticisms with which Mr. Donnelly assails Mr. Morrill's estimates are in any degree deserved; but it is quite evident that his imputations of fraudulent over-estimates in some of the items, have not been made with that full consideration, or that knowledge of the facts, which the gravity of the charges demand, and which might have been expected from so intelligent a gentleman as Mr. Donnelly.

He does not, for example, exhibit a very intimate acquaintance with the topography of the district which he so ably represents in his remarks on the following item:

"For breaking and clearing and grubbing three hundred acres of land for the Mississippi Indians per fourth article of Treaty, 1863, \$60 per acre, \$18,000."

Upon which he says:

"Why grubbing? It is pretended that three hundred acres of prairie land cannot be found in that region, but that land must be 'cleared and grubbed'."

Now, if Mr. Donnelly had taken the trouble to inform himself concerning the character of the country comprised in the new Reservation of the Mississippi Chippewas he would hardly have asked such a question as that. It is throughout more or less densely wooded country, containing no prairie, but made up chiefly of sandy and barren pine ridges, lakes, tamarack swamps and bogs innumerable. The only lands available for farming purposes are to be found on the borders of lakes and streams, and are without exception, covered with a dense and massive growth of hardwood, such a growth or the absence of it, being the unfailing indication of fertility or barrenness.

Now, whether 300 acres of dense hardwood forest, a hundred miles north of Crow Wing can be cleared, grubbed and broken, as the treaty requires, for less than \$50 per acre at the present price of labor, we do not pretend to know; but we presume if any body thinks he can do it for less, he will be gladdly afforded an opportunity to do so.

The next item objected to by Mr. Donnelly, is as follows:

"For a Railroad from Gull Lake to Leach Lake, \$15,000."

This, of course, as Mr. Donnelly infers, must be a misprint, and must mean a wagon road, as contemplated by the treaty. Mr. Donnelly thinks this estimate for the construction of a wagon road enormous, and, on his supposition that it is to run through a prairie country, would undoubtedly be so. But the road from Gull Lake to Leach Lake, and from Leach Lake to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance of nearly 100 miles, passes through a nearly continuous series of tamarack swamps, which will have to be "condemned" to be made practicable for travel or transportation.

Whether 100 miles of good wagon road, passing through a wooded country, a great part of it through tamarack and other swamps, can be constructed for less than \$15,000 or about \$100 per mile, we do not know, but in this case, as in the other, we feel confident that the Secretary of the Interior will be glad to afford any one, who thinks he can do the job for less money, an opportunity to try.

As to the other item, the "removal of the agency to the new location, \$25,000," the transportation and subsistence of 2,000 Indians to their new homes, at \$10 per head, and "the subsistence of the Indians for six months, at 15 cents per head, each day," we do not know what are the elements of the estimates, and cannot therefore judge whether they are reasonable. As Mr. Donnelly professes to be equally ignorant of what is included under these heads, it seems to us that the sweeping judgment he passes upon them might, more properly, have been reserved till he had more fully informed himself of these essential particulars.

And in this connection he affords another striking proof of the very slight acquaintance with facts upon which he founds his comprehensive indictment of Mr. Morrill and with him the Indian Superintendent and Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior.

"How," he says "do Indians travel? With their ponies carrying their tents and baggage, &c."

Now the Mississippi Chippewas, as

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Capt. W. H. Forbes, Post Commissary of Subsistence conducts his department in an excellent and satisfactory manner. The Captain is considered an "honest Commissary," which is saying a good deal in these times when everyone are doing their utmost to get a share of the public spoils. He is deservedly popular, by his economical management of the Post Bakery, several hundred dollars a month saved to the Government.

All of the troops in and about the Fort draw their rations regularly from the office, which is no small amount, and is attended with an incessant amount of labor in their issue; but the Captain's clerks Messrs. Spencer, Van Slyke, and Wilson, are competent for such a task, and perform their duties to the evident satisfaction of all. A commissary, I believe, usually receives more curses, imprecations, &c., at the hands of the soldiers, than any one, unless it may be the "diplomatic Paymaster," for as soon as "grub" becomes scarce, generally caused by mismanagement of the rations in the company, the commissary is assailed with a variety of hard names, epithets, &c., but with Capt. Forbes, I think he receives the fewest of such expressions of any commissary.

THE HOSPITALS.

Upon looking through some of the wards in the hospital, one is struck with the air of cleanliness and comfort about them. They are apparently supplied with every convenience necessary for the good care and comfort of Uncle Sam's sick boys, excepting the fond loving influence and tender care of a mother or sister, surrounded by the comforts and blessings of a loved home. The Hospital is nearly full, with but few serious cases, and all are doing well under the care of Doctors Daniels and Farley, of the 3d Minnesota Cavalry.

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A large Police force, consisting mostly of Sioux Indian prisoners with sufficient guard to prevent escape, under the directions of the Chief of Police, are called out daily to perform the various duties around the garrison, such as hauling wood and water, sawing wood, sweeping the grounds, removing rubbish, filling stoves, &c. Visitors to the Fort find great amusement in watching these savages perform such varied duties, so contrary to the nature of an Indian. They all seem to enjoy it, for it must certainly relieve the dull monotony of their confinement. The men about the garrison, subject to detail, for such duties, delight in seeing them perform it for them, for a soldier somewhat, seems to hate anything like manual labor.

GUARD HOUSE JOKES.

The white prisoners have a novel way of initiating the fresh arrival of a new prisoner at the Guard House. The old adage, "misery likes company" is well illustrated when a new victim is confined with them. The initiation consists of tossing them up in a blanket with the force of a dozen men, until they become tired, or the poor candidate begs for mercy, while the remaining ones stand around laughing lustily. It is a decidedly amusing and ludicrous, which they all enjoy greatly.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward Corning, the very energetic and efficient Post Quartermaster, has rendered great assistance to the commanding officer in effecting these important improvements. His clerks, Messrs. Bryant, Knox and Acker, are always courteous and gentlemanly. Always overrun with the immense business of the Quartermaster's Department, everything is conducted with promptness and dispatch. In the post the Quartermaster's Department never was conducted better than under the management of Captain Corning.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUME IV.

THE R-REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DISTRICT

embracing this tribe ought to know, do not possess ponies. They live in a country of woods and swamps and lakes, where it is impossible to ride five miles in any direction without coming to an impassable bog or lake. They travel altogether in canoes or on foot. Probably not one in a hundred was ever on a pony's back.

Gravely assuming that the Chippewas are his constituents, and that he is the proper official representative of that tribe of Indians, Mr. Donnelly indignantly complains that the Indian Department did not submit their estimates for carrying out the Treaty with these Indians for his approval before presuming to present them, through the regular and ordinary channels, to Congress.

From the indications above given of Mr. Donnelly's acquaintance with

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Hon. J. W. Lynd's Manuscript.

Origin, manners, customs, religion, character and legends of the Dakotas.

Some time ago, I sent a notice of the finding of this manuscript to the Press; and also of my intention, before placing it in the archives of the Minnesota Historical Society, to examine and arrange the papers, and give the public such further account of it as seemed to require.

JAMES WILLIAM LYND, was possessed of an acquirement and well balanced mind, and had the advantage of a good education. He was said to have been a good mathematician, and his talent for acquiring languages was certainly of a high order. He had also cultivated a music to some extent. But with all this mental cultivation, he attaches himself to the old trade, and for a number of years, whatever disadvantages morally and religiously must have attended this manner of life, there can be no question that it gave him an opportunity of learning the inside of Dakota life and Dakota legends, such as missionaries did not have, and could not have enjoyed.

It is known that Mr. Lynd's aim was to write a historical work, embracing in its scope the origin, manners, customs, religion, character and legends of the Dakota tribes. For myself, after an examination of what remains of his manuscript, I can say truly that I am better satisfied with his success than I expected to be. He expresses himself clearly and forcibly; and every page attests his diligent investigation.

Of his statements and conclusions, I should be obliged to differ from him, yet on the whole, I regard him as truthful and trustworthy.

The first chapter of Mr. Lynd's work is entitled "The Dakota Tribes of the Northwest." This portion of the manuscript is nearly perfect, consisting of more than fifty pages. Mr. Lynd first takes a general view of the different Indian stocks in this part of North America—the Lakotas, the Arapahoes, the Cheyennes, the Mandans, and the Dakotas. And then turning his attention to the latter, he gives some account of the various tribes which are regarded as belonging to this great family. These he arranges as follows: the Sioux or Dakota proper; the Assinaboines; the Mandans; the Uteapahs, or Crows; the Winnebagoes; the Ojibwas; the Kankapaws; the Ojibwas; the Missourians; the Arapahoes; the Minnetonkas; the Gros-Ventures; the Arkanasans and the Pawnees. Some of the California tribes, he thinks, belong to this family. Whether the Chippewas find a place here or not, is still a question.

The Abnaki and the Unkteles are mentioned as two lost tribes. The former were a branch of the Uteapahs, and lived on the Upper Missouri. The Lakotas, meaning "our enemies," all said to have lived in Wisconsin south of the St. Croix, and to have been destroyed by the Iowas about the commencement of the present century.

"The Sioux and their country" is the subject of the second chapter. It is quite fragmentary—only a dozen pages remaining out of more than thirty.

The legend of the Red Pipe Stone Quarry, contained in this chapter, is not devoid of interest. "The Pipe Stone Quarry is a place of great importance to the Sioux. From it they obtain the red clay stone—Catalina—which their pipes and images are formed; and a peculiar sacredness is in their minds, attached to the place. Numerous high bluffs and cliffs surround it, and the alluvial flat below these, in which the quarry is situated, contains a huge boulder that rests upon a flat rock of glacial, smooth appearance, the level of which is but a few inches above surface of the ground. Upon the portions of this rock not covered by the boulder above and upon the boulder itself are carved sundry wonderful figures—lizards, snakes, otters, Indian gods, rabbits with cloven feet, muskrats with human feet, and other strange and incomprehensible things—all cut into the solid granite; and not without a great deal of time and labor expended in the performance. The common Indians, even to this day, are accustomed to look upon these figures of mysterious awe, and to call to mind the legend connected therewith.

"A large party of Abnaki warriors and Teutonians Dakotas, says the legend, had gathered together at the quarry to dig the stone. Upon a sultry evening, just before sunset, the heavens suddenly became overclouded, and accompanied by heavy rumbling thunder, and every sign of an approaching storm, such as frequently arise on the prairie without warning. Each one hurried to his lodge expecting a storm, when a vivid flash of lightning, followed immediately by a crashing peal of thunder, broke over them, and, looking towards the huge boulder beyond their camp, they saw a pillar or column of smoke standing upon it, which moved to and fro, and gradually settled down into the outline of a huge giant seated upon the boulder, with one long arm extended to heaven and the other pointing down to his feet. Peal after peal of thunder, and flashes of lightning in quick succession followed; and this figure then suddenly disappeared. The next morning the Sioux went to this boulder, and found these figures and images upon it—where before there had been nothing; and ever since that time the place has been regarded as sacred."

But little light is yet thrown on the question of the origin of these people. The Mandans are said to have a tradition that they came from under the earth. They lived, long ago, down under the crust of the earth by a large lake. A grape-vine pushed its roots down through. By means of the vine they crawled up through to the beautiful world above.

But a large fat woman tried to climb up the vine and broke it, thus preventing the remainder of the tribe from coming up to the light.

The Ojibwas are said to connect themselves in their origin with the beaver. The first father of the Ojibwas was hunting on the prairie alone. He came to a beaver dam, where he saw the chief of all the beavers, who gave him one of his daughters to wife. From this alliance sprang the Ojibwas.

The Yankton Dakotas have a tradition of the first man, woman and prairie. He hunted for her and they lived very happily together. The woman grew fatter than the man. By and by he came home from hunting and found the woman sitting in a corner of the teepee with a child that squaled. He thought it was a bird.

But tradition aside, Mr. Lynd thinks that the arguments from language and special customs, lead us to connect the North American Indians with the Asiatics, and especially with the Hindoos. In the Faquir of India he finds a brother of the dreaming god, seeking Dakota. "The waters of the Mississippi and the Missouri mingle with the Ganges and the Indus." The chapter on "Early History," which is the third, concludes in this way: "One thing alone is evident through this ancient gloom. A great past idea, that has no reference to the present state of the Indian, is still self-existent in him, and points with unmistakable finger to an origin beyond the land of his later inheritance. But it passes over him like a dream in a dream, and seems unwrapped in the mantle of silence."

Of Mr. Lynd's chapter on character, only about ten pages are preserved. In it he does draw a likeness of the Dakota—Ta-yo-ta, or Little Crow, which may be interesting.

"Among the present living chiefs of the Dakotas, Ta-yo-ta is the greatest man. He possesses a shrewd judgment, great foresight, and a comprehensive mind, together with that greatest of requisites in a statesman, caution. As an orator, he has not his equal in any living tribe of Indians. His oratory is bold, impassioned, and persuasive; and his arguments are nearly always forcible and logical.

In appearance Little Crow is dignified and commanding, though at times, restless and anxious. He is about five feet and ten inches in height, with rather sharp features, and a piercing eagle eye too small for beauty. His head is small but his forehead bold. Altogether he resembles very strikingly, if I may be allowed to say so, the chief of the Dakota, Red Jacket. He is a man of a very different type from the late Governor Morehead of Kentucky, whom he certainly resembles in physical characteristics, except tallness."

"Religion," is the title of one of the most perfect and valuable chapters in this work, and one which would in my opinion make a very good article in some literary review.

"One of the last chapters in this work is entitled 'The Destiny of the Dakota Tribes.' None of the perfected copy of this part, and only a portion of the first leaves remains. Perhaps this is less to be regretted as the sad occurrences of the past twenty months have materially changed the apparent destiny of the Sioux. When writing these chapters, Mr. Lynd had little thought that he would be the first victim of such an insane uprising.

In regard to this destiny he takes a hopeful view. "Painted faces and naked skin" of other people have been changed into more civilized appearances—and why not the Sioux? Mr. Lynd is very just to our missionary work. "It has been," he says, "a ceaseless unrelenting effort to promote their welfare."

Again, he says, "The influence of the Mission among the Dakotas has even been of a direct and energetic character. The first efforts of the Mission were directed more to the christianizing than to the civilizing of the Sioux; but of late the missionaries, through their exertions in the former, yet not at all abated, have been more earnest in their endeavors to teach the Indians to plant and till."

It is not strange that Mr. Lynd should make this mistake. Our previous efforts in that direction were bringing forth fruit in the latter years of the mission. The Bible carries with it the plough and the hoe.

There is also a well written introduction to this work, which is nearly complete, of more than twenty pages. The manuscript, imperfect as it is, I regard as quite valuable. And I would suggest that, in case it is not claimed by Mr. Lynd's friends, the Historical Society will do well to have it published in some form. Illustrated, it would make a valuable book.

Yours truly, S. B. BIGGS.

ST. ANTHONY, MAY 13, 1864.

Headquarters, District of Minnesota, Department of the War.

General Orders, No. 8.

Hereafter all commissioned officers of the Army, arriving in this city on official business or otherwise, will immediately report in person by letter, at the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, and furnish copies, if necessary, of papers showing by what authority they are here.

By command of BRIGADIER GENERAL L. H. SIBLEY.

42nd-1st Assistant Adjutant General.

HOME SONGS OF THE WAR.

American Melodist, Elmer, 3c.

"Under our flag the long call once more," Our Volunteers, Song and Chorus, Remond, 3c.

Sold to me, tenderly lift him with care, 3c; in service to the Mother, Wife and Sisters of the Soldier, Remond, 3c.

From the battle-field, Quartet, Barker, 3c.

Sold to me, tenderly lift him with care, 3c; in service to the Mother, Wife and Sisters of the Soldier, Remond, 3c.

A Hero is fallen, Ring, 3c.

Emerson, Song and Chorus, 3c.

In this land of the free not a slave shall there be, a cause for rebellion or treason, 3c.

Mother, when the war is over, Song and Chorus, 3c.

The Drummer Boy's March, Winner, 3c.

Letter of the free men and women, sheet music sent post-paid on receipt of the price, 3c.

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Sheridan's Great Cavalry Expedition Through the Rebel Lines.

Capture of Men and Guns from the Rebels.

The Rebel Capital Reached and Its Outer Defenses Taken.

Correspondence New York Herald.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

REBELS IN THE CAVALRY CORPS, HAX-

HALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, MAY 14-15 P. M.—THE CAVALRY CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL P. T. BURNETT, HAVE DURING THE PAST TEN DAYS COVERED THEMSELVES WITH GUNS, AND ACCOMPLISHED THE MOST DECISIVE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

They have fought and defeated Stuart's

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flanked Lee's army, destroyed all his communications with Richmond, captured and destroyed three long trains loaded with commissary stores, together with two first class engines; recaptured three hundred and seventy-eight Union prisoners, including two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, and a number of other officers and men; captured three pieces of artillery and about two hundred prisoners, taken the outer line of fortifications on the north side of Richmond, whipped the cavalry and infantry within the sound of the church bells of their capital, and brought the command safely through to the James river under the protection of our gunboats.

This has only been accomplished by the determined and skilful leadership and the loss of a large number of brave officers and men.

Our operations have been entirely on the flank and rear of the rebel army, and much so that I have had no opportunity of sending you any dispatches hitherto, but will now endeavor to give you as full an account as possible of our doings since we crossed the Rapidan.

OUR START FOR THE GREAT EXPEDITION—THE REBELS ON OUR FLANKS AND REAR.

We moved at daylight, marching in the direction of Fredericksburg until we had struck within four miles of the city, when we turned off to the left of Spottsylvania Court House to Hamilton's crossing and took the telegraph road to Richmond.

We had not advanced many miles before we began to be annoyed on the flank by the rebel sharpshooters. The First division had the advance, the Second the rear and the Third the center. We paid very little attention to the firing, supposing it to be only a party of scouts watching our movements. We had flankers thrown out on each side of the road while the Sixth Ohio regiment, Col. William Steelman commanding, were the rear guard.

REBEL CHARGE ON OUR REAR GUARD BY FITZ HUGH.

About the middle of the afternoon the 1st North Carolina cavalry made a furious charge upon our rear guard, breaking through the 6th Ohio, who were somewhat unprepared for such a vigorous movement; used both pistol and sabre to good advantage, and captured quite a number of prisoners.

Quite an amusing incident occurred in connection with this charge. A section of the 6th New York Independent battery was in the rear, supported by a squadron of the 6th Ohio. A rebel captain cut his way through the picket line, and putting his hand upon it, cried out, "This is my piece." "Not by a damned sight," replied a cannonier, and at the same time gave him a blow under the eye with a Heenan, knocking him from his horse and took him prisoner. Considerable confusion was created in the column for a few minutes when it was ascertained that Fitz Hugh Lee, with two thousand men, was in the rear of us. The 1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Kester commanding, was at once ordered to assist the 6th Ohio, and from that time till dark both small arms and artillery were in constant use. Capt. Walter R. Robins was at one time completely cut off from the balance of the column, but, playing himself at the head of his squadron, he gallantly cut his way through, bringing in several prisoners.

GENERAL CUSTER IN THE ADVANCE—THE AFFAIR AT BEAVER DAM.

While these exciting events were transpiring in the rear, our advance, composed of General Custer's brigade, of the Fifth division, was doing glorious work in the front. They fought a battle on the Anna river, charged into Beaver Dam station, recaptured three hundred and seventy-eight Union prisoners, including colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, belonging to the Fifth corps, and taken prisoners while charging the rebel train at Todd's tavern. Their joy when they saw the flashing blades of the Union cavalry approaching, knew no bounds. They set up a deafening cheer, and the rebel train, composed of a lieutenant and twenty-five men, skedaddled into the woods. They had no inkling of our approach, and the transition from a state of despotic rule to one of freedom was so sudden that they could hardly realize it.

Reaching the station, Gen. Custer found three long trains loaded with commissary stores, with two splendid engines, which he at once destroyed, together with a large warehouse filled with an immense quantity of flour, bacon and whiskey. It is said that not less than one million and a half of rations were destroyed at this point. They also thoroughly destroyed the railroad for miles, burning the ties and bridges, bending the rails and damaging the machinery. They then moved on, and in getting a force in front of us, and were annoying our column. The First Maine charged them, and Lieut. Colonel Boutwell recaptured a train in the shoulder scattering the train. It was first thought that the wound was fatal; but Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, Surgeon in Chief of the 2nd division, performed a skilful operation, cutting out the fragments of the shattered bone, and strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

THE SOUTH ANNA CROSSED—THE AFFAIR AT ASHLAND.

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First brigade, Second division, was sent, under Brigadier General H. P. Davies, on a special expedition to Ashland, a distance of seven miles, with the purpose of destroying the railroad and supplies. Great caution and haste were essential, as it was known that General Stuart, with rebel cavalry, was en route to intercept that point. Our forces arrived in sight of the town at daylight, and formed in line of battle. The First Massachusetts cavalry, Major Seeger commanding, was selected to charge through the town, which a men did in gallant style, driving a regiment of Virginians under Colonel Mumford, of Fitz Hugh Lee's division, before them. They then dismounted, set fire to the railroad depot, destroying rolling stock, stores and supplies in great quantities; also tearing up for miles the track of the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad.

FIGHTING FROM THE HOUSES—OFFICERS WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

As they left the town they saw several of the enemy make their appearance, and it was decided to make another charge into the town and drive them off. The rebels retreated into the houses, and as our men passed through, poured a murderous fire into the ranks of the First Massachusetts cavalry. Lieutenant Smith and Captain Motley, Lieutenant Smith and Lieutenant E. Payson Hopkins, son of Professor Hopkins, of Williams College, Mass., and two first class engines, were killed on the road, and all fell into the hands of the enemy. We also lost about twenty-five men in killed and wounded, while the rebels steadily held their position in the town, and all fell into the hands of the enemy. We also lost about twenty-five men in killed and wounded, while the rebels steadily held their position in the town, and all fell into the hands of the enemy.

We were now within sixteen miles of Richmond, and at once took up the line of march directly towards the city, the 1st division in advance and the 2d in the rear. We marched and fought all day and night, the enemy being constantly reinforced, until daylight, when within three miles of Richmond, the large force opposed to us in front were two brigades of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, together with every man who could be raised in Richmond. We now turned to the left on the meadow bridge road, leading to Mechanicsville, pressing the enemy to the river.

THE OTHER DIVISIONS OF THE REBEL CAPITAL—GEN. CUSTER CHARGES UPON AND CAPTURES THEM.

When about four miles on the road we found the enemy strongly entrenched behind fortifications, composing the entire rear of the rebel army. The position was a strong one, being situated upon a hill, commanding our whole corps, and our preservation depended on the success of our advance. General Sheridan was equal to the emergency. The enemy was already pressing us closely in the rear. The General ordered General Custer to take his gallant brigade and carry the position. Gen. Custer placed himself at the head of his command, and with drawn sabre and cut-throat knife charged directly in the face of a withering fire, captured two pieces of artillery, upwards of a hundred prisoners, took the rebel guns, ammunition and horses, which he brought off in safety. It was, without exception, the most gallant charge of the war, and when it became known that the corps cheer after cheer rent the air, the rebels retreated behind the Chickahominy, destroying in their flight Meadow bridge.

JED STEWART IN THE REAR—HE IS WHIPPED.

In the rear Col. Gregg's brigade of the 2d division, and a portion of the 3d division, were engaged with Stuart's cavalry. General Wilson sent word to General Sheridan that the enemy were driving him slowly back. Col. Gregg's brigade, being ordered to the front, charged into Stuart's cavalry, and drove them nearly a mile. The day was now ours. The enemy had disappeared from our front, and we were engaged in rebuilding the meadow bridge, and the 1st and 5th divisions crossed, covered by the 2d division, which, in command, but, playing himself at the head of his squadron, he gallantly cut his way through, bringing in several prisoners.

APPROACHING GEN. BUTLER'S FORCES—THE GUNBOATS FIRE ON US.

It was now necessary to ascertain the whereabouts of General Butler's forces. For the past three days it had rained incessantly; our men were without rations and horses without forage, and the entire command fatigued, hungry and without shelter. General Sheridan's staff, with two men, was sent in the direction of the James river, to ascertain the whereabouts of the gunboats. They returned at daylight and reported that he could find no sign of them. An escort of sixty men was at once dispatched to Yorktown, to have supplies forwarded to the army, and to ascertain the whereabouts of the gunboats. They returned at daylight and reported that he could find no sign of them. An escort of sixty men was at once dispatched to Yorktown, to have supplies forwarded to the army, and to ascertain the whereabouts of the gunboats.

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Reaching the station, Gen. Custer found three long trains loaded with commissary stores, with two splendid engines, which he at once destroyed, together with a large warehouse filled with an immense quantity of flour, bacon and whiskey. It is said that not less than one million and a half of rations were destroyed at this point. They also thoroughly destroyed the railroad for miles, burning the ties and bridges, bending the rails and damaging the machinery. They then moved on, and in getting a force in front of us, and were annoying our column. The First Maine charged them, and Lieut. Colonel Boutwell recaptured a train in the shoulder scattering the train. It was first thought that the wound was fatal; but Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, Surgeon in Chief of the 2nd division, performed a skilful operation, cutting out the fragments of the shattered bone, and strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

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We were now within sixteen miles of Richmond, and at once took up the line of march directly towards the city, the 1st division in advance and the 2d in the rear. We marched and fought all day and night, the enemy being constantly reinforced, until daylight, when within three miles of Richmond, the large force opposed to us in front were two brigades of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, together with every man who could be raised in Richmond. We now turned to the left on the meadow bridge road, leading to Mechanicsville, pressing the enemy to the river.

THE OTHER DIVISIONS OF THE REBEL CAPITAL—GEN. CUSTER CHARGES UPON AND CAPTURES THEM.

When about four miles on the road we found the enemy strongly entrenched behind fortifications, composing the entire rear of the rebel army. The position was a strong one, being situated upon a hill, commanding our whole corps, and our preservation depended on the success of our advance. General Sheridan was equal to the emergency. The enemy was already pressing us closely in the rear. The General ordered General Custer to take his gallant brigade and carry the position. Gen. Custer placed himself at the head of his command, and with drawn sabre and cut-throat knife charged directly in the face of a withering fire, captured two pieces of artillery, upwards of a hundred prisoners, took the rebel guns, ammunition and horses, which he brought off in safety. It was, without exception, the most gallant charge of the war, and when it became known that the corps cheer after cheer rent the air, the rebels retreated behind the Chickahominy, destroying in their flight Meadow bridge.

JED STEWART IN THE REAR—HE IS WHIPPED.

In the rear Col. Gregg's brigade of the 2d division, and a portion of the 3d division, were engaged with Stuart's cavalry. General Wilson sent word to General Sheridan that the enemy were driving him slowly back. Col. Gregg's brigade, being ordered to the front, charged into Stuart's cavalry, and drove them nearly a mile. The day was now ours. The enemy had disappeared from our front, and we were engaged in rebuilding the meadow bridge, and the 1st and 5th divisions crossed, covered by the 2d division, which, in command, but, playing himself at the head of his squadron, he gallantly cut his way through, bringing in several prisoners.

APPROACHING GEN. BUTLER'S FORCES—THE GUNBOATS FIRE ON US.

It was now necessary to ascertain the whereabouts of General Butler's forces. For the past three days it had rained incessantly; our men were without rations and horses without forage, and the entire command fatigued, hungry and without shelter. General Sheridan's staff, with two men, was sent in the direction of the James river, to ascertain the whereabouts of the gunboats. They returned at daylight and reported that he could find no sign of them. An escort of sixty men was at once dispatched to Yorktown, to have supplies forwarded to the army, and to ascertain the whereabouts of the gunboats.

Arriving in proximity to the James river, the rebel gunboats, in command of a lieutenant and twenty-five men, skedaddled into the woods. They had no inkling of our approach, and the transition from a state of despotic rule to one of freedom was so sudden that they could hardly realize it.

Reaching the station, Gen. Custer found three long trains loaded with commissary stores, with two splendid engines, which he at once destroyed, together with a large warehouse filled with an immense quantity of flour, bacon and whiskey. It is said that not less than one million and a half of rations were destroyed at this point. They also thoroughly destroyed the railroad for miles, burning the ties and bridges, bending the rails and damaging the machinery. They then moved on, and in getting a force in front of us, and were annoying our column. The First Maine charged them, and Lieut. Colonel Boutwell recaptured a train in the shoulder scattering the train. It was first thought that the wound was fatal; but Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, Surgeon in Chief of the 2nd division, performed a skilful operation, cutting out the fragments of the shattered bone, and strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

THE REBELS IN THE CAVALRY CORPS, HAX-

HALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, MAY 14-15 P. M.—THE CAVALRY CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL P. T. BURNETT, HAVE DURING THE PAST TEN DAYS COVERED THEMSELVES WITH GUNS, AND ACCOMPLISHED THE MOST DECISIVE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

They have fought and defeated Stuart's

boated cavalry for nine successive days,

flanked Lee's army, destroyed all his communications with Richmond, captured and destroyed three long trains loaded with commissary stores, together with two first class engines; recaptured three hundred and seventy-eight Union prisoners, including two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, and a number of other officers and men; captured three pieces of artillery and about two hundred prisoners, taken the outer line of fortifications on the north side of Richmond, whipped the cavalry and infantry within the sound of the church bells of their capital, and brought the command safely through to the James river under the protection of our gunboats.

This has only been accomplished by the determined and skilful leadership and the loss of a large number of brave officers and men.

Our operations have been entirely on the flank and rear of the rebel army, and much so that I have had no opportunity of sending you any dispatches hitherto, but will now endeavor to give you as full an account as possible of our doings since we crossed the Rapidan.

OUR START FOR THE GREAT EXPEDITION—THE REBELS ON OUR FLANKS AND REAR.

We moved at daylight, marching in the direction of Fredericksburg until we had struck within four miles of the city, when we turned off to the left of Spottsylvania Court House to Hamilton's crossing and took the telegraph road to Richmond.

We had not advanced many miles before we began to be annoyed on the flank by the rebel sharpshooters. The First division had the advance, the Second the rear and the Third the center. We paid very little attention to the firing, supposing it to be only a party of scouts watching our movements. We had flankers thrown out on each side of the road while the Sixth Ohio regiment, Col. William Steelman commanding, were the rear guard.

REBEL CHARGE ON OUR REAR GUARD BY FITZ HUGH.

About the middle of the afternoon the 1st North Carolina cavalry

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Office—At the Bridge.

Our Kentucky Correspondence.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 18, 1864.
Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

On Thursday last Gov. Bramlette is

saw a very brief, and to all appearances

a decidedly patriotic call, for ten thousand

and six months troops. This substantial

change in the tone of our Governor's

ordinary sentiment has caused his own

clamorous to fall like cold water upon the

heads of the people, and has extinguished

the last spark of patriotic ardor which

might have been kindled to good advantage

had Mr. Bramlette resorted to any other

system of "blowing."

Although I may not be gifted with more

than ordinary prophetic powers, I can

predict that the draft is the able, and

I exclaim, with all the zeal and enthusiasm

of Patrick Henry, "Let it come!" There

are many who have strong claims upon

their country, but of all who receive the

protection and benefits of our government,

there are none more deserving of it than

the "drafted" men from Kentucky. These

other rebels may find some slight comfort

for their conduct, but Kentucky traitors

and their lukewarm sympathizers. Other

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NEWA ITEMS.

—A clergyman writes from the Army

of the Potomac of an interview with

Lieutenant General Grant, whom he met

sitting in a once elegant mansion, with a

New York paper in his hand, quietly en-

joying his cigar. Like every one else

who meets him, we were charmed by his

quiet, modest simplicity and manly bearing.

He is a low-voiced, diffident man,

with fair skin and brown hair—looks

younger even than Fremont, and talks

slowly like one used to keeping his own

secrets. He says he "never had even a

headache." God grant he may have no

headache during the coming eventful

month! When I rallied him pleasantly

about the traditional "cigar" box, he

smilingly replied, "When the war is over,

I am going to give it up." He has the

most unbounded confidence of his troops;

in every tent we hear the same spontaneous

exclamation.

Maximilian is reported to have said

to some one who urged him to proclaim

an amnesty on his accession to the

"throne" in Mexico: "I have nothing to

pardon in those who have fought for

their political convictions. Before I had

accepted the Crown I was not their sov-

ereign, and consequently they have done

nothing to offend me. Rather than see

criminals in the quarrel placed two bal-

lots in a hat, on one of which was written

"death," He who drew this was bound

to retire to a room and commit suicide."

This was satisfaction to the survivor.

The affair was, however, nipped in the

bud by the interference of some French

gentlemen who could not see the propri-

ety of such an arrangement.

—A letter from Mantua states that great

excitement has been caused in that city

by the attempt of a young man to escape

from a convent, to which he had been

confined against his will. Having man-

aged to remove the bars from a window,

he attempted to descend by a rope which

he had made of his bed-linen, but fell

from a considerable height, and was so

much injured that it was found necessary

to take her to the hospital.

—Earl Russell, the friend of Garibaldi,

writes the Missouri Weekly Post, "Gar-

ibaldi told me himself that Napoleon's

influence decided the English Govern-

ment to take this step," i. e., to induce

him to leave the country. "I am driven

out of England by Louis Napoleon."

—While a Maying party was on the

summit of Mount Megallowick in Maine,

a few days since, a Miss French, of Lu-

dolville, stumbled on the edge of a precip-

ice and fell down a chasm, striking her

head in a distance of over 300 feet. She

was taken up insensible, and died the

same night.

—Extravagance is the rule and econ-

omy the exception in California. "Easily

got, easily spent," say the miners. The

San Francisco Bulletin says that "there

are men who were poor, and not ashamed

of it, within five years, in San Francisco,

who now tell, without a blush, that they

cannot live on \$10,000 a year."

—The publishers of the New York

daily papers have arranged for the im-

portation of large quantities of printing

paper from Europe, in order to break

down the combination price fixed by

Eastern manufacturers. It can be im-

ported, it is alleged, at fourteen cents per

pound.

—A letter from Covington, Kentucky,

to the Baltimore American, says "The

proudest and happiest man in the Union

at present is the father of Gen. Grant,

who resides in our city."

—A Rochester boy playfully aimed a

gun at his mother, and snappled the lock.

It chanced to be loaded, and the mother

was shot dead.

—The Portland papers state that Gen.

Francis Pickens, a son of Senator Fran-

cisco, has had his leg amputated and is

doing well. He is in the hospital at

New Orleans.

—Blackacre runners still continue to

run into Charleston, according to a let-

ter in the Philadelphia Inquirer. Three have

been taken in a fortnight.

—It is encouraging in these days of

"Five-Twenties" and "Ten-Forties," to

be reminded that a debt of \$127,000,000

owed by our population of only eight

millions and a half, in 1816, was totally

extinguished in eighteen years.

—Capt. Samuel Fiske, of the Connecti-

cut 10th regiment, is reported to be at

Fredericksburg, dying of wounds received

in one of the recent battles. Capt. Fiske

is the celebrated "Dunn Browne."

—The Unitarian Church in San Fran-

cisco (Rev. Star King's first church in

California) has been sold to a negro con-

gregation.

—The lace-makers of Nottingham,

England, carry on their business, day af-

ter day, in rooms heated to a temperature

of 120.

—GENERAL WADSWORTH.

Particulars of his Death.

Correspondence Evening Post.

FREDERICKSBURG, Virginia, May 4, 1864.

I have just learned some interesting

particulars of General Wadsworth's

death from Dr. Stephen Smith of New

York, who is now here as a volunteer

surgeon. General Wadsworth was

wounded in the back of the head, while

standing to ride under the bow of a

rebel. His body fell into the hands of the

rebels.

The General lived over three days, but

was delirious during the whole time.

His body was interred near the house of

a man named Griffin, living in a peach

neighborhood of the field. Some years

ago General Wadsworth befriended this

Griffin in Washington. Upon hearing

that General Lee was killed, Griffin went

to General Lee and begged the privilege

of burying the body, which was granted.

The grave has been taken by a peach

tree, and every day since then they have

been followed by others of our citizens

and strangers from abroad. It will be some

days yet before all get away. They are

not to be sent to the Missouri river, and

will take up their line of march from

the Missouri river direct, and will go on

error or no escort.—Shakopee Argus,

21st.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

Letter from the Wife of a Rebel

General.

The London Times publishes the fol-

lowing extract of a letter from the wife

of a rebel general to a friend in Europe:

"There are many little things in which

our daily life is changed—many luxuries

cut off from the table which we have for-

gotten to miss. Our mode of procuring

necessaries is very different and far more

complex. The country of our country

has brought about many curious re-

sults. For instance, I have just procured

leather for my negro shoes by exchange-

ing talloir for it, of which we had a quan-

tity from some fine leaves fattened and

killed upon the place. I am now bargain-

ing with a factory up the river for a box

change park, and am willing to give

blocks of yarn to weave into clothes;

and not only negro clothing I have

household for myself and daughters. I

am travelling up or having travelled all

the old scraps of fine worsteds and

dark silks to spin thread for

gloves for the general and self, which

I am to knit. These home-knit

gloves and these home-spun dresses will

look much better and more than you

would suppose. My daughters and I, being

in want of under garments, I sent a

quantity of land to the Alcon factory,

a pound of land paying for a yard of

cloth. They will not sell their cloth

for money. The unbleached calico my

daughters and self are now making up

for ourselves. You see some foresight

is necessary to provide for the necessities

of life. If I were to describe all the cut-

ting and altering of old things to make

them new which now perpetually goes

on, I should far outstep the limits of a

letter—perhaps I have done so already—

but I thought this sketch would amuse

you and give you some idea of our con-

dition and means of living and doing.

At Christmas I sent presents to my

relations in Savannah, and instead of

the elegant trifles which I used to give

you, I bestowed as follows: Several

bags of meal, peas, bacon, butter, lard,

eggs, sausages, soap (household), and

a quantity of rice. You would have been

welcomed, and more acceptable than

jewels and silks. I could have been

more so, as a result of this, and I am

glad to see that you are so well. I am

happy to see that you are so well. I am

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Burbank's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The route is well stocked with first class

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PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE SAINT PAUL

PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago,

AS IT IS THE

LARGEST DAILY

IN THE STATE.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy

of the great principles which the Annals of

the Union are testifying to the hosts of

Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a New-

paper, it has, in the third year of its publication,

reached a circulation DOUBLE THAT OF ANY

OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issues of the contest which is

engaged in the approaching Presidential

Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide

whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion,

shall continue to exist, or whether it shall be

exterminated—demand that increased effort

be put forth to extend the circulation of this

paper, and to secure the widest possible

distribution of its contents.

Every citizen should be interested in the

results of the contest, and should be enabled

to follow the progress of the campaign, and

to see the results of the contest, and to

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Drugs and Medicines.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

(UNION BLOCK).

No. 111 Third Street.

Our aim is to keep in store a well selected

and complete assortment of GOODS.

We feel that our efforts have been duly

appreciated, and trusting a continuance

of patronage, we renew our

endeavors.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.

Our BURNING OILS we notice especially,

and ask a trial of its merits. The oil that is

most tried, gives the same

light, is of course

The Oil to Buy.

TILDEN'S FLUID EXTRACTS

Pills and Granules, at card prices.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement.

For mending Furniture and wood in all shapes.

Ivory, Bone, Crochets, Glass, Earthenware,

Luster, and all other articles.

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The American Magneti

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Geo. H. Dodd, Veterinary Surgeon, says "I have

examined and pronounced them, the best

CONDITION POWDER, now in

use."

WE HOLD THE AGENCY.

Our stock of Veterinary and Family Goods

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CALL, EXAMINE, PRICE AND PURCHASE

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

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HAGAN'S BALM,

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

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THE CELEBRATED FAMILY DYE

COLORS.

In cases, assorted to suit dealers, and also

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ST. PAUL.

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

[illegible]

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